

THE DAILY NEWS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1874.

JORDAN STONE, Managing Editor.

"RESOLVED, That we earnestly recommend to the members of the Democratic-Conservative party to discountenance independent candidates and all other disorganizers, and that all support be promptly withdrawn from every aspirant for office who shall oppose the regular nominees of our party."—Resolution adopted by Democratic-Conservative State Executive Committee.

The DAILY NEWS is now the only paper in Raleigh that gives every morning the latest markets and other telegraphic reports. The public should note this fact.

ELECTION AUGUST 6th, 1874.

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

COL. STEPHEN D. POOL, OF CRAVEN.

Congressional Nominations.

First District—MAJOR JESSE J. YEATES, of Hertford.

Third District—HON. ALFRED M. WADELL, of New Hanover.

Fourth District—CAPT. JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin.

Fifth District—GEN. ALFRED M. SCALLES, of Rockingham.

Sixth District—HON. THOMAS S. ASHLE, of Anson.

Eighth District—HON. ROBERT B. VANCE, of Buncombe.

Judicial Nominations.

First District—MILLS L. EURE, Esq., of Gates.

Fourth District—COL. A. A. MC-KOY, of Sampson.

Fifth District—BARTHOLOMEW FULLER, of Cumberland.

Seventh District—HON. JOHN KERR, of Caswell.

Eighth District—THOS. J. WILSON, of Forsyth.

Ninth District—D. SCHENCK, of Lincoln.

Can't Fool Nason!

The Republic-Courier is indignant at the attempt to impose upon its credulity by the publication of the pretended UPCHURCH-LEE correspondence. Says NASON, under the heading "Too Thin": "The very phraseology, with the attempt to disguise the style of the real author, is plain in every sentence. Any unprejudiced mind acquainted with those pretended Republicans at the State capital can readily detect the fraud."

Imagine the editor's expression in the afternoon, when he saw the paper containing the cards of LEE and UPCHURCH, acknowledging that the letters were genuine, and denouncing the thief who stole them.

For a real, knowing man, commend us to the Editor of the Republic-Courier.

The Exemption Allowed Bankrupts—Difference Between Virginia and North Carolina.

As our article of last week upon the decisions of Chief Justice WARRE in Virginia was calculated to leave an erroneous impression concerning the effect of the decisions in this State, we propose this morning to draw the distinction between the law as it applies in Virginia, and in North Carolina. We quote from the decision:

"Under the bankrupt law, as originally enacted, there was exempted from the assignment of property required to be made by the bankrupt to his assignee, among others, such property as was exempt from levy and sale under execution, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt had his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such exemption laws in force in the year 1864.

By an amendatory act passed on the 8th of June, 1872, this provision was changed so as to give the bankrupt the benefit of the exemptions under laws in force in 1871."

On the 3d of March, 1873, Congress passed another act, it is said at the instigation of Senator LEWIS, of Va., which is as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c., That it was the true intent and meaning of an act approved June 8th, 1872, entitled, &c., that the exemptions allowed the bankrupt by the said amendatory act should, and it is hereby enacted that they shall, be the amount allowed by the Constitution and laws of each State respectively as existing in the year 1871; and that such exemptions be valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of such State Constitution and laws, as well as those contracted after the same, and against liens by judgment or decree of any State court, any decision of any State court rendered since the adoption and passage of such Constitution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

The original act, giving the exemptions in each State respectively as were allowed by the laws of said State in 1864, has been decided by high Circuit Court authority, Dillon's Report, not to violate that provision of the Constitution which requires the bankrupt act to be uniform in all the States, and following that decision, the Chief Justice says that the act of 1872, which substitutes 1871 for 1864, has thus far been sustained, "for the reason that it is made a rule of the law to subject the payment of debts under its operation only such property as could by judicial process be made available for the same purpose. This is not un-

just, as every debt is contracted with reference to the rights of the parties thereto under existing exemption laws, and no creditor can reasonably complain if he gets his full share of all that law, for the time being, placed at the disposal of creditors. One of the effects of a bankrupt law is that of a general execution issued in favor of all the creditors of the bankrupt, reaching all his property subject to levy, and applying it to the payment of all his debts according to their respective priorities. It is quite proper, therefore, to confine its operation to such property as other legal process could reach. A rule which operates to this effect throughout the United States is uniform within the meaning of that term, as used in the Constitution."

It is decided, then, that the act of 1872 is constitutional, and the sole question to be passed upon is the constitutionality of the act of 1873, which provides, in effect, that whether the States shall construe their homesteads retroactively or not, the bankrupt act shall be construed to give the benefit of the exemption allowed in 1871 by the Constitution and laws of any State, as well against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of the Constitution and laws, as debts contracted after the same.

Let us see how the law has been construed in the State Courts in Virginia.

"By Article XI of the Constitution of Virginia, adopted in 1869, it was provided that every householder or head of a family should be entitled, in addition to the articles then exempt from levy and sale under execution, &c., issued on any demand for any debt thereafter contracted, his real and personal property, &c., to the value of \$2,000, to be selected by him. An act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved June 27, 1870, gave effect to this provision by prescribing in what manner and upon what conditions such householder could set apart and hold such exemption.

"In 1872 the Court of Appeals of Virginia unanimously decided (22 Gratt., 226,) that the provision of the Constitution just referred to, and the statute giving effect to the same, so far as they applied to contracts entered into, or debts contracted before their adoption, were in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void."

The act of 1873 was drawn to meet just such a case; indeed, it is said that it was chiefly meant to apply to Virginia. The Chief Justice decided that the act was unconstitutional, and that a bankrupt was not entitled to his \$2,000 exemption, as against debts contracted prior to July 6th, 1869, when the Constitution went into effect, but as to debts contracted since that date he was entitled to such exemption. He reasons thus:

"The act of 1873 exempts from the operation of the assignment not only such property as was actually exempted by virtue of the exemption laws, but more. It does not provide that the exemption laws as they exist shall be operative and have effect under the bankrupt law, but that in each State the property specified in such laws, whether actually exempted by virtue thereof or not, shall be excepted. It in effect declares by its own enactment, without regard to the laws of the States, that there shall be no amount or description of exemption in Virginia and another in Pennsylvania. In this we think it unconstitutional, and therefore void.

It changes existing rights between the debtor and creditor. Such changes to be warranted by the Constitution, must be uniform in their operation. This is not. The consequence is that the act of 1872 remains unchanged, notwithstanding its attempted amendments in 1873."

In thus overruling the act of 1873, he follows the decision of the Supreme Court of Virginia, and the reason given for overruling the act is, that it is in conflict with that decision, and the uniformity prescribed in the Constitution of the United States is thereby violated.

But this decision, at least for the present, does not affect North Carolina.

The Constitution of North Carolina provides that there shall be exempt from sale under execution, &c., real estate to the value of \$1,000, and personal property to the value of \$500. Our Constitution, according to the reasoning of the decision of Virginia, went into effect in May 1868, and as to debts contracted subsequent to that date, the exemption is of course, allowed. As to debts contracted prior to May 1868, the Supreme Court of North Carolina has expressly decided in *Hill vs. Kessler*, that the homestead exemption is retroactive, that it applies to contracts entered into before the adoption of the Constitution as well as to those entered into after such adoption, this decision being exactly the contrary of the Virginia decision quoted above, 22 Gratt. 266. If, therefore, a bankrupt can not get his homestead in Virginia as against debts contracted before 1869, because it would not be exempt from State process under their decisions, by parity of reasoning a bankrupt can not get his homestead in N. C. even as against debts contracted before May, 1868, because such homestead would be exempt from State process under our decisions. This is certainly true, unless the Chief Justice should review the decision of *Hill vs. Kessler* and refuse to be

governed by it. Judge BROOKS, we believe, does not regard it as authority in the United States Courts. But it seems to us that if our State decision should be reversed and the law declared to be as it is in Virginia, then the uniformity of the bankrupt act would be violated; because the exemption allowed the bankrupt, would be different from the exemption allowed by the laws of the State, upon which basis alone the uniformity of the bankrupt act can be sustained. Thus avoiding Scylla, we fall upon a legal Charybdis.

We think, then, that as yet our bankrupts need not be alarmed. Their homesteads are surely good against all debts contracted since May, 1868, and until the Supreme Court of the United States shall reverse the decision of our Supreme Court in *Hill vs. Kessler*, we think they will probably be sustained even against debts contracted prior to May, 1868.

Dio Lewis, the champion crusader, thus goeth back upon prohibition: Dio Lewis has been investigating the effects of the prohibitory liquor law in Maine, and he sends his conclusions to *The Cleveland Gazette*. He says an earnest friend of the law told him that there were 800 places where drinks were sold in Bangor, simply because there is patronage for 300 places; and Bangor has only 15,000 inhabitants. Dr. Lewis says there was a drinking saloon for every 50 of the inhabitants, and yet that is the proportion in Bangor. He continues: "And yet I did not see an open drinking place while I was in the State. There is no doubt that the traffic has been driven under cover, and there is not a shadow of doubt that the consumption of drinks in the State of Maine is enormous."

The Third Section of the Second Article of the Constitution should be amended so as to read: "The President shall, from time to time, give Senators Jones information of the state of the Union, and recommend to his consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."—*Cleveland Herald (Rep.)*

A man who was seen coming out of a Texas newspaper office with a split nose, with one eye and with one ear, explained to a policeman that he had entered the office simply to inquire if the editor was in. "And he was in," the victim mournfully added.

Three of the parties charged with participating in the Grant Parish (La.) riot, in which some forty persons were killed, have been convicted. Several were acquitted. There are many other indictments remaining.

OLD NORTH STATE

FIRE

Insurance Company.

OF

WARRENTON, N. C.

Closed its second fiscal year April 1st, in a condition of great prosperity.

A handsome dividend has been declared and a full reinsurance reserve set aside on the basis of the New York law.

Every legitimate loss has been promptly paid and the Company does not owe

A DOLLAR.

IT IS A

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

owned and conducted by NORTH CAROLINIANS, and deserves the liberal patronage it is receiving.

WM. S. DAVIS, President.

N. H. JONES, Vice-President.

H. P. LOWE, Secretary.

WM. J. NORWOOD, Treasurer.

T. C. WILLIAMS, Supervisor.

JNO. DEVEREAUX.

Agent, apr 11-13aw&ly. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE CAREFUL ATTENTION

of those who do not wish to try experiments but to make a certain provision for their dependents, is asked to the record and standing of the

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

It has done business for twenty-seven years, and it has a membership of over sixty-three thousand, affording a broad and safe basis for the operation of the law of average. It has accumulated assets (as shown by the statement of the Company, December 31st, 1873,) amounting to \$7,380,221.07, against a present liability of \$25,441,207.85. Surplus \$11,938,913.22—strength unsurpassed by any Company in the world, and it is believed, unequalled. The entire expense of managing this vast business has been but 8 1/2 per cent. of the receipts. Its investments are made in such securities as combine, in the highest degree, perfect safety with a productivity of interest. Not a dollar of its investments has been lost.

The Company issues policies on all desirable plans.

Send for statement and table of rates.

S. D. WATT, Gen. Agent, Raleigh, N. C., (Office opposite F. O.) my 10-17.

CORN, CORN, CORN.

300 Sacks Virginia Yellow Corn, 30 Sacks North Carolina White Corn, Arriving to-day.

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS, 52 Fayetteville Street, je12-17

NORTH CAROLINA FISH.

50 Barrels Family Meal and 50 Barrels Family Roe Herrings, Je 12-17.

On consignment and must be sold, WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS, 52 Fayetteville Street, je12-17

FOR RENT.

I will rent my NEW HOUSE on Person Street, next to N. B. Broughton, Esq. Possession given on the 1st of August, 1874. je12-17

THEODORE JOSEPH.

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS.

100 Choice Virginia Country Hams, on consignment.

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS, Je 12-17 No. 53 Fayetteville Street.

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR.

100 Sacks North Carolina Flour, on consignment.

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS, Je12-17 53 Fayetteville Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Catawba County, N. C.

This celebrated Watering Place, 5 miles West of Salisbury, near the Western N. C. Railroad, will be opened for visitors late in June.

The bracing mountain atmosphere, with the health-restoring properties of their waters, render these Springs a most desirable resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers. It is the best and most extensive fitted up.

WATERING PLACE IN THE STATE.

Can accommodate 300 persons. Good Band of Music, Ten-Pin Alley, Billiard Table, and a supply of Ice.

Conduits will be situated at the Station on the Western N. C. Railroad, for passengers on the arrival of every train.

Board \$3 per day. Deductions for Families; half price for children and servants.

may 26-D&Wm DR. E. O. ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

THE NEW BUFFALO SPRING,

Mecklenburg County, Va.

This Spring, discovered since the last Summer, is shown by analysis, made by a chemist, to contain a heavier percentage of the bicarbonate of soda than any other AMERICAN MINERAL WATER. In fact, it is the

Only Spring in America

containing LITHIA in any substantial quantity. It is this ingredient which has given such celebrity to the "Aix-la-Chapelle," the Vichy and the Carlsbad waters of the continent of Europe. Professor George Wood, of the University of Pennsylvania, from whom there is no higher authority in the Medical world, writes: "There is perhaps NO OTHER REMEDY

Equal Efficacy May be Expected, in the removal of the deposits of the Urates of Soda in the Joints, and ligamentous discharges in GOUTY patients, and in preventing the deposits in the KIDNEYS, BLADDER and URINARY PASSAGES."

Another distinguished writer says: "It (LITHIA) is peculiarly adapted to the cases of persons suffering from rheumatism, with GRAVEL, STONE, GOUT, &c; there is perhaps

NO OTHER KNOWN REMEDY that promises GREATER RELIEF in such cases."

It may be fairly claimed then, that the

NEW BUFFALO SPRING

IS THE GREAT

Remedy of America

In all this class of disease, its curative power, however, is by no means limited to this class. Its action upon the LIVER is most decided, and it is believed in derangement of the biliary organs, to be second to no other Spring in the world.

Open the 1st day of June, 1874.

my 21-D&Wm THOMAS F. PROPRIETOR.

THE ATLANTIC HOTEL,

BEAUFORT, N. C.

Remodeled and Refitted by its present owner,

ROBERT D. GRAHAM, ESQ.,

of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, is now open for the reception of guests for the Season of 1874, under a

New Management.

Hotel upon the Atlantic Coast.

Music Hall

SURF BATHING.

BATHING HOUSES upon an improved plan are attached to the Hotel, where guests may at once enjoy the exhilarating effects of salt water, and

LEARN THE ART OF SWIMMING.

An expert corps of Musicians will add much to the enjoyment of the season.

The choicest Wines and Liquors are to be had at the BAR of the undersigned, located conveniently to the Dining Rooms.

Billiards, Ten-Pins and Flying Trepac

are offered to those who relish such pastime.

CROQUET PARKS

have been arranged for the use of guests, free of charge.

An abundant supply of ICE has been provided for the season.

BOATS, fast sailing and well managed, are had at any time for Pic-Nic Parties, or for visiting such points as may be desired.

THE TABLE

will be supplied with every article to be found at the first-class Hotels of the interior, besides

OYSTERS, ESCALOPS, SOFT CRABS, TURTLES,

and the varieties of fish abundant in the prolific waters of the Harbor and Ocean.

TERMS:

Per Day, \$ 2.50

Per Week, 15.00

Two Weeks, 25.00

Three Weeks, 35.00

Four Weeks, 43.00

Calendar Month, 45.00

Special arrangements made with families and excursions.

All business communications must be addressed to the undersigned.

GEO. W. CHARLOTTE, Proprietor.

may 28-D1W

FERTILIZER.

GUANO.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Farmers, Agriculturists and Dealers in Fertilizers have now an opportunity of obtaining this valuable manure in LARGE or SMALL LOTS, at the sole IMPORTERS' price, by applying to the undersigned, just established for the purpose of dealing in GUANO, and to consumers at any accessible point or railway station in the country. Full particulars given in Circular mailed free on application to

R. BALCAZAR, No. 53 Beaver Street, New York.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:

Messrs. Hobson, Hartland & Co., Finance, Agents of the Peruvian Government, 52 Wall Street, New York.

Messrs. Taylor, Pres. National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York.

J. C. Tracy, Esq., Peruvian Consul, 205 Broadway, New York.

may 13-D&Wm

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

Fertilizers—Fertilizers.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

Lister's Standard Super Phosphate of Lime.

We are offering the above standard Guano, per ton, for sale of 100 pounds net weight, payable 1st November, 1874, or for \$5 cash.

We guarantee all Fertilizers sold by us to be free from adulteration.

Send in your orders early and we will give them prompt attention.

WYATT, BINGHAM & CO., AGENTS, Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants, my 21-17

A NEW NORTH CAROLINA

Directory and Hand Book

For months I have been preparing to publish, and in due time will publish an ANNUAL, entitled

"The North Carolina Directory and Hand Book."

Price \$1.00. It will be a COMPLETE BOOK of the kind, and as far as industry and means can make it, it will be the most useful Book to home and foreign citizens ever published in the State.

For rates of advertising and subscription address

JAS. H. ENNIS, Publisher, my 21-17

FINE CIGARS, SMOKING TO-

BACCO, PIPES, &c., at BROWN'S, apr 17-17

SUMMER RESORT.

PLEASANT GARDENS.

This delightful and well known SUMMER RESORT will be open for the reception of guests the 1st day of June, 1874.

PLEASANT GARDENS is situated near the Blue Ridge Mountain, only three miles from Marion, on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

Fine view of Mitchell's Peak, Black Mountain, Hawks-Blind, Table Rock, Grandfather, and all prominent peaks in Western North Carolina.

Only one day's ride to Linnville Falls and Roan Mountain, and only five hour's ride to the Volcanic Region.

A beautiful mountain stream, Buck Creek, runs within ten feet of the Hotel, emptying into the beautiful Catawba only 300 yards below.

Mountain Trout, and all kinds of game are abundant. Horses and Vehicles always ready to convey passengers to any part of the Mountains.

RATES OF BOARD:

PER DAY, \$1.50; PER WEEK, \$8.00; PER MONTH, \$25.00.

Children and Servants Half Price.

S. C. HOMESLEY, Proprietor.

FLEMMING HOUSE,

MARION, N. C.

New Rooms—New Furniture—Attentive Servants.

Accommodating Landlord.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NOON DISPATCHES.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 15.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the votes in the Assembly for and against the Left Centre are constitutional. The bill to-day will be about equal in numbers. Fifty or sixty members of the Right Centre are undecided. If the rumor that the deputies will abstain from voting is true, the Left Centre will probably be successful. The proposed bill has three articles. The third provides that the government shall consist of a Senate and Chamber of Representatives and a President of the Republic; the second confirms Marshal McMahon's presidency until 1889; the third provides for a partial or total revision of the Constitution by such constitutional bill as may hereafter be submitted.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that the reports relative to the growing crops are of very favorable. A special despatch from Calcutta to the *Times* says that the Government continues to furnish assistance to 3,500,000 natives. There can be no crop in the district until December. The Government admits that some people are able to do before assistance reaches them.

PARIS, June 15.—Anxiety in regard to the result to-morrow's sitting Assembly pervades all classes. Clemenceau has again challenged Cassagnac for insinuating that he was coward and had acted dishonorably, and proposes a duel between ten Republicans and ten Bonapartists. Cassagnac replies contemptuously that he will fight nobody but Gambetta and that the Bonapartists cannot accept a challenge. The Government has taken vigorous steps for the suppression of both the Bonapartists and Radical agitators in the barracks.

Poor South Carolina.—The Arrival of Ex-President Jeff. Davis in New York—His Departure for Tennessee.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A letter to the *Times* from Charleston says, "From the official recorder of prosecuting attorneys of different circuits in South Carolina, it will be seen that one-third of the number of persons holding minor positions have been indicted for some offense committed during their terms of office, and a much larger proportion is charged with crimes of various kinds prior to their election or appointment." Charleston says it is perhaps worse in this particular than any other portion of the State. From the highest to the lowest State officer in the district, nearly all have been charged with and many of them convicted of one or more offenses.

Among the cases cited by the *Times* is that of Richard H. Cain, Congressman at large, who is charged with fraudulent transactions, but has not been prosecuted because he was high in favor of the State government. Mr. Davis arrived and left for Tennessee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—House.—The conference report on the Freedmen's bill has been agreed to in both Houses. It allows the business to be continued with certain restrictions as to the securities for loans, and with a provision that all new deposits up to July 1875, shall be held as special deposits and invested for the benefit of the special depositors on the Sunday Civil bill.

Amendments were agreed to, abolishing the Civil Service Commission, and requiring the heads of Executive Departments to make appointments on the ground of honesty, efficiency, and fidelity, and to apportion them among the several Congressional Districts.

The Senate is considering bills from the Judiciary Committee.

A Day's Doings in Gotham.

NEW YORK, June 15.—On Saturday night, during a drunken brawl in 11th Avenue, Patrick Prior was shot and fatally wounded by Michael Dougherty.

Margaret Watson, aged 40 years, was fatally kicked in a tenement house fight by Michael Burns.

Mrs. Margaret Talmor was fatally beaten in Sullivan street by her husband, Frank, who came home drunk.

Bodies of six persons were taken from the water around this city yesterday.

Morris Murphy was fatally stabbed in Brooklyn Saturday night while engaged in a drunken fight.

Marine Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14th.—The steamer Prince Alfred, from Yokohama to this port, went ashore and sunk at Potrero Cave, six miles north of this Harbor. The passengers and mails were saved.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Messrs. Herbert, Longstreet, Thompson, Sandridge and Forshey were before the Senate Committee on leaves this morning. The Committee authorized the Chairman, Senator Alcorn, to report a bill appropriating two millions of dollars for levee purposes to be thus distributed: One million for Louisiana, five hundred thousand for Mississippi, and five hundred thousand for Arkansas.

Nominations of Frank Henderson, Collector of Customs at Pearl River, and John G. Goodloe, Collector of Customs at Mobile.

SENATE.—The Geneva award goes to the Committee on Conference. A bill providing for writs of error in certain criminal cases passed.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

DAILY NEWS OFFICE.

June 15, 1874.

REMARKS.

General trade in the city continues about the same. The provision market is brisk at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Cotton quiet. Low middlings, 15½; Fair, 16½; Good, 17½; Choice, 18½; Extra, 19½; Super, 20½.

General Market.

RAILROADS.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

PETERSBURG RAILROAD.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE R. R.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

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RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

PETERSBURG RAILROAD.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE R. R.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

GOING SOUTH.

GOING EAST.

GOING WEST.

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COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

DAILY NEWS OFFICE.

June 15, 1874.

REMARKS.

General trade in the city continues about the same. The provision market is brisk at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Cotton quiet. Low middlings, 15½; Fair, 16½; Good, 17½; Choice, 18½; Extra, 19½; Super, 20½.

General Market.

RAILROADS.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

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